



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

November 7, 1902

pieces and 2 sacks of mail from the former and 22 pieces and 1 sack of mail from the latter. Nothing of interest has occurred in the sanitary condition of this city and district.

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosure.]

Summary of transactions of service during the month of September, 1902.

Total number of vessels inspected during September, 1902.....	11
Total number of vessels inspected during September, 1901.....	13
Total number of bills of health issued during September, 1902	20
Total number of bills of health issued during September, 1901.....	14
Number of passengers inspected during September, 1902 (incoming).....	83
Number of passengers inspected during September, 1902 (in transit)	513
Number of crew inspected during September, 1902.....	525
Number of vessels in quarantine during September, 1902.....	4
Number of immigrants inspected during September, 1902.....	27
Rejections.....	0
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected during September, 1902.....	47
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed during September, 1902.....	30
Number of sacks of mail disinfected during September, 1902.....	6
Number of vaccinated.....	4
Number passed on previous vaccination.....	12

October 29, 1 case of yellow fever was reported as occurring on the *Montgomery*, on the 27th, at San Juan.

TURKEY.

A death from plague at Constantinople was cabled to the Secretary of State on October 30 by the vice consul-general.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

ARGENTINA—Buenos Ayres.—Month of August, 1902. Estimated population, 860,000. Total number of deaths, 1,377, including diphtheria, 17; enteric fever, 11; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 14; smallpox, 8, and 181 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1902. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 225, including enteric fever, 2; smallpox, 2, and 39 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—Demerara—Georgetown.—Month of September, 1902. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 193, including diphtheria, 2, and 32 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—Hanover.—Month of August, 1902. Estimated population, 244,313. Total number of deaths, 363, including 62 from infectious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 11, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 18.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,084.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fifty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 18; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 22; whooping cough, 26; enteric fever, 18, and diarrhea, 111. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.7 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,077 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 1 from diphtheria, 3 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 1 from smallpox, and 6 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 11, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,401. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 33.6 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 192 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; measles, 11; scarlet fever, 2; and 36 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 11, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 15.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 7.3, and the highest in Perth, viz, 29.7, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 496, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 5, and 12 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended September 30, 1902. Estimated population, 131,700. Total number of deaths not reported. Thirty-one deaths from cholera reported.

Yokohama.—Two weeks ended September 27, 1902. Estimated population, 189,455. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 3 deaths from enteric fever reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended September 13, 1902. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Eighty deaths from cholera reported.

WEST INDIES—St. Thomas.—Week ended October 3, 1902. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 4. No contagious diseases. Week ended October 15, 1902. Total number of deaths, 6. No contagious diseases.